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Früh regards it as equivalent to *Kumm* and *Gummi* in the Alps, and to *Cwm* in Wales, and refers all these modern forms to an Indo-Germanic root, meaning valley, preserved to-day in rugged districts where the older races sought refuge from invaders. *Ruz*, *chuse*, and other terms are similarly discussed.

A CIRCULAR issued by Domenico Locchi, Via Cibrario, 47, Turin, Italy, describes a model of the morainic amphitheatre of Lake Garda, which he constructed on order of the *Scuola di Guerra* at Turin. It is highly spoken of by the commander of the school and by so competent a geological critic as Prof. Taramelli, of the University of Pavia. A photographic print of the model shows it to be a remarkably fine illustration of a great looped moraine. The cost of the model is 250 lire, boxing extra. Its horizontal scale is 1: 25,000; the vertical scale being $2\frac{1}{2}$ times larger; its dimensions are 1.70 by 1.60 m. A list of other models by the same artist may be had on application to him.

A REPORT on the erosion of English coasts made to the British Association (1895, 352-392) records an average annual recession of 5 feet 10 inches for 37 years on the clay coast of Yorkshire from Bridlington to Spurn Head. Piers built at Dover and Folkestone catch the drifting shingle, and thus deprive the cliffs beyond of their natural protection, making costly seawalls necessary. Besides several reports from local observers, there is a local bibliography.

CURRENT NOTES ON METEOROLOGY.

CLIMATE AND MAN.

THE word anthropo-geography has been coined to meet the need of a designation for that branch of geography which treats of the earth in its relation to man. The present rapid advance of climatology has in the same way rendered necessary the coin-

ing of a similar word which can be used to designate that aspect of this study which deals with the relations of climate and man. It is natural that the word *anthropo-climatology* should be chosen for this sub-division of our subject. The length of the term makes it rather clumsy, yet its advantages more than outweigh its disadvantages, and it is to be hoped that it may come into general use. Under anthropo-climatology we should include all the various relations that exist between climate taken in its broadest sense and man. The climatic control of habitability, of occupation, of colonization; the influence of climate in stimulating or controlling migrations, invasions, and the like; the immediate and permanent physiological effects of different degrees of temperature, humidity and pressure, etc.; the relation of climates to the distribution and prevalence of diseases; acclimatization, and other related matters may all find shelter in this subject of anthropo-climatology. To some extent also, in considering the medical or sanitary aspect of climatology, some account must be taken of soil conditions, of ground water, of drainage and other matters which are usually included under the head of hygiene. Anthropo-climatology thus considers subjects which belong in many other departments of learning. It embraces within its scope matters that come up also in meteorology, geography, medicine, hygiene, history, ethnology. At present this human side of climatology receives little attention, but it is certain to become a subject of increasing importance as time goes on. Its consideration belongs properly under climatology, and instruction in climatology of a university grade should lay more emphasis than it now does on these interesting and important relations of climate and man. The student of anthropo-climatology must gather his information from many sources. He must consult writings of all the subjects above mentioned as contributing to this

subject, but anyone who is alive to its importance, and who reads with his eyes open, will not fail to find abundant material.

KITE METEOROLOGY.

THE literature of kite meteorology is increasing at a rapid rate, and even now anyone who wishes to be well informed in regard to this interesting subject will find that there is a good deal of reading to be done. As has already been stated in these notes, Prof. C. F. Marvin, of the Weather Bureau, has been giving a large share of his time to the development of scientific kite-flying, and the United States at present enjoys the distinction of being the only country whose weather service has officially undertaken such a piece of work. That Prof. Marvin's investigations have been very thoroughly carried on is shown in a series of articles he has written for the *Monthly Weather Review* for April, May, June and July, 1896, in which the results already attained are set forth. These articles taken together make the most complete and most elaborate publication yet issued on the subject of scientific kite-flying. The details of kite construction, the best materials for kites and cord, the analysis of the forces acting on the kites, the calculation of the heights attained, and other matters, are considered, and many illustrations accompany the text.

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CURRENT NOTES ON ANTHROPOLOGY.

THE GERMAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THIS Association held its twenty-seventh annual session in August, at Speier. Prof. Virchow delivered the opening address, largely concerned with the craniology of German prehistoric graves. Most of the papers were local in character, on the Archaeology and Ethnography of Central Europe.

Exceptions to this were, one by Dr. Hagen, on the Papuas of New Guinea; by Dr. Ranke, on Fossil Men; by Baron von Andrian, on Word-Superstitions, and by Prof. Virchow on Criminal Anthropology.

In the last mentioned the distinguished German professor pointed out the errors in Lombroso's theory, which he compared with phrenology in its arbitrary and unscientific character. Dr. Ranke sketched the physical traits of the earliest men. They had one type. They were 'eurycephalic' (the brain-skull large in reference to the face, the face-skull small); their color was yellowish; the hair coarse; the base of the skull oblique; the third molar rudimentary. He believed they originated in Asia. Dr. Waldeyer discussed men with tails. He had microscopically examined one instance and found the tail just like that of a hog, that is, not bony, but cartilaginous, with nerves, arteries, etc. He thought the wonder is, not that men occasionally have tails, but that they are ever without them!

The next meeting of the Society will be held at Lubeck.

EARLY MEDITERRANEAN CULTURE.

THE address of Mr. Arthur J. Evans, President of the Anthropological Section of the British Association this year is peculiarly rich in new facts and suggestions.

He returned but a few months since from his third archaeological exploration of the island of Crete and brings back with him ample evidence of the intimate contact of the natives of that island with the culture of Egypt probably as early as 2500 B. C.

No doubt the rays of this primitive insular civilization shone athwart the middle sea to the isles of Greece and the northern shores. But not on them alone did the wise of the race depend. Mr. Evans points out that the Mycenaean culture of pre-Homeric days probably sprang from roots which we must seek in the soil of Anatolia, in that